## Remarks:

- This amendment has been made to cancel Claims 1~8 which are supported by Figs. 1~7 as originally filed.
- 2. Claim 10 has been canceled in this amendment. However, the subject matters in original Claim 10 are now incorporated into the <u>amended Claim 9</u> by substantially combining originally filed Claims 9 and 10.
- 3. Claim 11 is too obvious and therefore canceled in this amendment.
- 4. After this amendment, the amended Claim 9 discloses an umbrella grip having an elastic string made of stretchable elastic materials to be resiliently tightly fastened on the groove of the umbrella grip, which is novel to thereby avoid the prior arts of U.S. 4,632,137 to Exley et al. and U.S. 4,624,276 to James H. Allen.
- 5. Allen's prior art (, 276) disclosed a flexible carrying strap (in Claim 1, Line 6 and many other occurrences), which is not an elastic string as taught by this application.

Please review the Attachments A and B, the word "flexible" means that it is able to be bent easily without breaking and the word "flexibility", a noun of "flexible", indicates an ability to bend without breaking or adaptability.

No meaning of "flexible" being equal to "elastic" can be found. So, the elastic string as disclosed by this application to be used on an umbrella grip is novel and not anticipated by the Allen's prior art. 6. Now please further review prior art to Exley et al (, 137), especially reviewing Claim 1 (column 3, Lines 46~47), "means for pivotally securing the ring to the handle comprising a pair of oppositely facing wells" (18a, 18b in Fig. 8), the ring (24) of the Exley's prior art is not an elastic ring so that it must require a pair of pivot-like "bent-in free ends 24c, 24d" to be pivotally engaged in the pair of wells (18a, 18b).

For stably and safely pivotally securing the two free ends (24c, 24d) in the two wells (18a, 18b) of the prior art, the two wells (18a, 18b) can not be made to be too close with each other. Therefore, it may have the following remarkable drawbacks:

- A. The loop diameter of the ring (24) can not be made as large as possible as limited by the above-mentioned "pivoting mechanism" (two free ends 24c, 24d with two wells 18a, 18b). So, the loop of the ring (24) of the Exley's prior art may thus be small to thereby influence its comfortable carrying when held by a user's hand or fingers. Comparatively, this application discloses the two string holes 12, 12 approximating each other (Fig. 8 and the prototype of Attachment C as enclosed herewith) on the groove 11, which indicates that the loop diameter can be larger for a convenient holding or carrying by a user's hand or fingers to be superior to that of the Exley's prior art.
- B. The ring (24) is obviously not an elastic ring (because the "pivoting mechanism" requires a rigid structure and material) and can not be resiliently fastened on the groove as recessed in

the grip. Even the loop of the ring of the prior art may be made of elastic material to have its resilience or elasticity undoubtedly. However, the two free ends 24c, 24d should be rigid for providing the "pivoting mechanism" so that the free ends 24c, 24d of the prior art are not made of elastic materials as taught by this application. Nevertheless, the text and claims of Exley's prior art did not disclose the ring portion (other than the two free ends) made of elastic materials as taught by this application. So, the Exley's ring (24) may not be resiliently fastened so well on the umbrella grip as tightly as effected by this application.

Accordingly, this application is unobvious and much improved over the prior art to Exley et al.

- 7. The Examiner is cordially requested to "play" the prototype of this application as enclosed Attach. C, of which the height is cut out for convenient mailing along with this Response paper. The Examiner may think about its actual height/length of a true umbrella grip. From the prototype, it can be easily operated to fasten the elastic string on the groove as recessed in the grip when not in use. When it is used for carrying or hanging purpose, the ring can be easily removed from the groove. By the way, the patentable weight of this application may now be clearly observed.
- 8. Accordingly, this application is now thought to be placed on a condition of allowance. An early Notice to this effect is respectfully expected. It is also necessary to stress that no New

Matter is inserted in this amendment. Reviewing the last few lines of amended Claim 9 of this application, the wording", whereby when the use of the string is not desired," is not a New Matter since it is early supported in original Claim 1, Lines 7~8 (a handwritten amendment draft Attach. D is enclosed for checking). Besides, the 112 rejection/objection is also overcome after this amendment. If the Examiner thinks that few words are still informal, the Examiner's voluntary amendment therefor will be highly appreciated.

Respectfully submitted;

Bv:

Tzun-Zong Wu

Date: Sept. 21, 2004

A Gardman (A.

4

A dachment (

US P.L. Appl. 10/124,288

THE NEW COLLINS
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Heet! (fit!) n. 1. a number of warships organized as a factical unit. 2. all the warships of a nation, a number of aircraft, ships, buses, etc. operating together or under the same ownership. [OE fleot]

fleet' (filt.) adj. 1. rapid in movement; swift. [2].

Poetic. fleeting. ~vb. 3. (intr.) to move rapidity.

4. (tr.) ODs. to cause (time) to pass rapidity. [prod. of fleeting).

— fleetings n.

— fleetings n.

fleet¹ (flist) n. Chiefly southeastern Brit. a smails coastal inlet; creek. [OE fleot flowing water]

Fleet (flit) n. the. I. a stream that formerly ran into the Thames between Ludgate Hill and Fleet. Street. 2. Also called: Fleet Prison. (formerly) a Street. Also called: Fleet Prison. (formerly) a Fleet Ant. Arm. n. (formerly) the aviation branch of the Royal Navy.

fleet chief petty officer n. a non-commissioned officer in the Royal Navy com-parable in rank to a warrant officer in the array or the Royal Air Force.

Fleet Street n. 1. a street in central London in which many newspaper offices are situated 1. British journalism or journalists collectively. Heeting ('fixth) adj. rapid and transient. Reeting glimpse of the sea. —'fleetingly adv.

Fleming ('flomin) n. a native or inhabitant of Flanders, a medieval principality in the Low Countries, or of Flemish-speaking Belgium. Flemish ('Ilcmi) n. 1. one of the two official languages of Begium. 2. the (Incitoning as pl.) the Flemings collectively.  $\sim adj$ . 3 of or characteristic of Flanders, the Flemings, or their language

language.

flense (flens), flench (flent), or flinch (find)

vb. (fr.) to strip (a whale, seal, etc.) of (its blubber

or skin). [Cl9: < Danish flense; rel. to bu

of (hounds or falcons) by giving them small quantities of raw flesh. 12. Arch. or poefic. to accustom or incite to bloodshed or battle by initial experience. 13. to fatten; fill out. [05]

lesher ('flefa) n. Scot. a butcher. to Egypt (Exodus 16:3)]

superficial tissues.

**fletcher** ('flct(a) n. a person who makes arrows. {C14: < OF flechier, < fleche arrow; see FLECHE).

Heraldry, a charge representing a lily with three distinct petals. 2, another name for Iris (sense 2). [C19: < OF flor de lis, lit. lily flower] Heur-de-lis or fleur-de-lys ("fis:dəˈlis) n. pl. fleurs-de-lis or fleurs-de-lys ("fis:dəˈlis). L. Heurette or fleuret (flus'rct) n. an ornament

. away, as from danger. 2, put to flight, to cause to run away. 3, take (to) flight, to run away; flee. [OE flyht (unattested)] flight deck n. 1. the crew compartment in an arriner. 2. the upper deck fit an aircraft carrier from which aircraft take off. fillightless ('flattis) adj. (of certain birds and insects) unable to fly. See also rattle. light path n. the course through the air of an **flight recorder** n. an electronic device fitted to an aircraft for collecting and storing to an aircraft for collecting and storing information concerning its performance in flight. It is often used to determine the cause of a crash.
Also called: black box.
Also called: black box.
Aligh is sergeant n. a noncommissioned officer fillight sergeant n. a noncommissioned to that of in the Royal Air Force, junior in rank to that of flight lleutenant n. an officer holding a commissioned rank senior to a flying officer and junior to a squadron leader in the Royal Air

flight simulator n. a ground-training device that reproduces exactly the conditions experienced on the flight deck of an aircraft.

flighty ('flatt) adj. flightler, flightlest. 1. frivolous and irresponsible. 2. mentally erratic or wandering. —'flightless n. 1. a. nonsense: flimflam ('flimflam) Inf. ~ n. 1. a. nonsense: Hunflam ('film,flæm) Inf. ~n. 1. a. nonsense; rubbish; foolishees. b. (as modifier); filmflam arguments. 2. a deception; trick; swindle. ~vb.-flamming, -flammed. 3. (tr.) to deceive; trick; swindle; cheat. [Cl6: prob. of Scand. origin]

flimsy ('flimzi) adj. siler, silest. 1. not strong or substantial: affinisy building. 2. light and thin: a flimsy dress. 3. unconvincing, weak: a flimsy excuse. ~n. 4. thin paper used for making carbon copies of a letter, etc. 5. a copy made on such paper. [CI7. <?] — Illimsiness n. swindle; cnear, 'flim,flammer n.

Suddenly, as from pain, shock, etc.; wince. 2, (often foll, by from) to avoid contact (with); he never filmched from his duty. [Clib. < OFf flenchir\_rel. to MHG lenken to bend, direct)

flinders (flindaz) pl. n. Rare. small fragments or splinters (esp. in fly into flinders). [Cl3: prob. of Scand. origin; cf. Norwegian flindra thin plece 'flinchingly adv.

of finging. T. a period or occasion of unrestrained or extravagant behaviour. 8. any of various vigorous Scottish reels full of leaps and turns, such as the Highland fining. 9. a trial; try; to have a fining at something different. [C13: of Scand. origin] —'Illinger n. flint (flint) n. 1. an impure greyish-black form of quartz that occurs in chalk. Il produces sparks when struck with steel and is used in the manufacture of pottery and read-construction throw, esp, with force or abandon. 2, to put or send without warning or preparation: to fling someone into jail. 3, (also intr.) to move (oneself or a part of the body) with abandon or speed. 4, (usually foil. by into) to apply (oneself) diligently and with vigour (to). 5, to cast saides the flung away her scrupies. ~n. 6, the act or an instance of flinging. 7. a period or occasion of fling (flin) vb. flinging, flung. (mainly tr.) 1. to throw, esp. with force or abandon. 2. to put or Iller or flyer ('flan) n. 1. a person or thing that flies or moves very fast. 2. an aviator or pilot. 3. Int a long flying leap. 4. a rectangular step in a straight flight of stairs. Ct. winder (sense 5). 5. Athletics int a flying start. **k**<sup>1</sup> (flik) n. Sl. 1, a cinema film. 2. (pl.) the cinema: what's on at the flicks tonight?

materials. Formular SiO<sub>2</sub>. 2. any piece of Ilint, esp. one used as a primitive tool or for striking fire. 3. a small cylindrical piece of an iron alloy, used in cigarette lighters. 4. Also called: Ilint plass, colourless glass other than plate glass.

5

or manner

flight! (flatt) n. 1. the act, skill,

fight. 2. a journey made by a flying animal or object. 3. a group of flying birds or aircraft. a fight of swallows. 4. the basic tactical unit of a military air force. 5. a journey through space.

of a spacecraft. 6. an aircian more of a spacecraft. 7. a soating mental journey. 1. a soating mental world: a above or beyond the normal everyday world: a flight of fancy. 8, a single line of hurdles across a

scheduled

9. a feather or plastic

a race.

rack

attachment

stability

fitted to an arrow or dart to give

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film flock ('flat,lok) n. 1. an obsolete gunlock in which the charge is ignited by a spark produced by a flint in the hammer. 2. a firearm having

such a lock

resembing film. 2. hard or cruel; unyielding, resembing film. 2. hard or cruel; unyielding, "Illinily adv. "Illininess n. Illinily adv. "Illininess n. Illiping, Illipped. 1. to throw (something light or small) carelessy or briskly. 2. to throw or flick (an object such as a coin) so that it turns or spins in the air. 3. to flick: to flip a

or motif resembling a flower. [C19: F, lit.: a small

lews (flux) pl. n. the fleshy hanging upper lip of a bloodhound or similar dog. |C16, <2).

The (flex (flux) n. Libri, a flexible insulated electric flex (flux) n. Libri, a flexible insulated electric cable, used esp. to connect appliances to mains. If US name: cord. ~vb. 2, to bend or be bent: he flexed his arm. 3 to contract (a muscle) or (of a flux) muscle) to contract. |C16, < L. flexus bent, whiching. < flexier to bend, bow. flower, < fleur flower]

lew (flu:) vb. the past tense of fly

('fleksib') adj. 1. Also flexile
), able to be bent easily without
, 2. adaptable or variable: flexible
flours. 3. able to be persuaded easily. exible (

rocket, or projectile.

crafi.

flexion ('flexfan) or flection n. 1, the act of the the ding a joint or limb. 2, the condition of the joint or limb so bent. —'flexional adj. —'flexibly adv. - flexi'bility n.

lexitime ('Iliksi,laim) n. a system permitting freghtling or working hours at the beginning or read of each day, provided an agreed number of indury (core time) are spent at work. Also called:

master aircrev

llexography (flck'sografi) n. a method of rotary letterpress printing using a resilent plate and solvent-based ink: used for printing on metal

flexor ('fleksə) n. any muscle whose contraction serves to bend a joint or limb. Cf. extensor. [Cfr. NL; see FLEX] foil or plastic

llexuous ('ficksjuns) adj. full of bends or curves, winding. [C17: < L flexuosus full of bends, -'flexu-< flexus a bending; see FLEX ously adv.

move or cause to move quickly or jerkily. 4. fintr, loll by through) to read or look at (a book, etc.) quickly or idly. — n. 5.a lap or quick stroke with the fingers. a whip, etc. 6. the sound made by such a stroke. T. a fleck or particle. [C13: imit; cf. F flicflac] lick (filk) vb. 1. (fr.) to fouch with or as if with the finger or hand in a quick jerky movement. 2. (fr.) to propel or remove by a quick jerky movement, usually of the fingers or hand. 3. to ('Rek[5]) n. 1, the act of flexing or the eing flexed. 2, a bend, turn, or fold. Hexure ('fick|a) n. 1. the act of flexing or tagle of being flexed. 2. a bend, turn, or fold. [Ilibbertigibbet ('finbatt.dythu) n. an responsible, silly, or gossipy person. [Cl5. <?] [Ilick' (flik) vb. 1. (fr.) to touch with or as if w

flicker ('filks) vb. I. (intr.) to shine with an unsteady or intermitten light. 2. (intr.) to move quickly to and fro. 3. (ir.) to cause to flicker. -n. 4. an unsteady or brief light or flame. 5. a 'will quivering or fluttering movement. [OE] which has a yellow undersurface to the wings and tail. [C19: perhaps imit, of the bird's call] llicker² ('filka) n. a North American woodpecker hat springs out when a button is pressed. corian Hesh (fic.) n. 1. the soft part of the body of an animal or human, esp. muscular tissue, as distinct from bone and viscera. 2. Inf. excess weight fat. 3. Arch. the edible tissue of animals as opposed that of fish or, sometimes, fowl. 4. the thick soft part of a fruit or vegetable. 5. the human body and its physical or sensual nature as opposed the soul or spirit. Related ad: carrail. 4. mankind in general. 7. animate creatures in one own flesh and blood). 8. a yellowishnik colour. 10. in the flesh, in person; actually present. - which in the flesh, in person; actually present. - which is the product of the sould be stimulated the hunting instinct.

fleshings (fitcing) pt. n. flesh-coloured tights. fleshing to the body; carnal. fleshing desire. 1. worldly as opposed to sprittual. 3.1at. —'fleshings to sprittual. 3.1at. —'fleshiness n. fleshipots (fitcipots) pt. n. Often facetious. L. huxurious iiving. 2. places where bodily desires are gratified. (C16; < the Biblical use as applied. flesh wound (wund) n. a wound affecting

[leshy ('Icf)) adj. fleshier, fleshiest. 1. plump. 2. related to or resembling flesh. 3. Bot. (of some fruits, etc.) thick and pulpy. —'fleshiness n.

dart). [OE flyht] Hight? (flart) n. 1. the act of fleeing or running

11. (tr.) Sport. to cause (a ball, dart, etc.) to float slowly towards its target. 12. (tr.) to shoot (a bird) in flight. 13. (tr.) to fledge (an arrow or

between one landing or floor and the next.

~vb. 4. (tr.) to impart a flavour or quality to. | |C14: < OF flaour, < LL flator (unattested) bad smell, breath, < L flare to blow] —'flavouriess -'flavourful or U.S. flavoriess adj. Havouring or U.S. flavoring ('fleivarity) n. a substance used to impart a particular flavour to substance used to im food: rum flavouring.

flaw (fla;) n. I. an imperfection or blemish. 2. a crack or rift. 3. Law an invalidating defect in a document or proceeding. ~vb. 4. to make or become blemished or imperfect. (Cl4; prob. < ON flaga stone slab) —'flawless adj.

Haw' ([13:) n. a sudden short gust of wind; squall. (C16: of Scand, origin)

flax (flaks) n. 1. a herbaceous plant or shrub that has blue flowers and is cultivated for its seeds (flaxseed) and for the fibres of its stems. 2 seeds (flaxseed) and for the fibres of its stems. 2. the fibre of this plant, made into thread and woven into linen fabrics. 3, any of various similar plants. 4. N.Z. a swamp plant producing a fibre that is used by Maoris for decorative work, baskets, etc. [OE fleax]

laxen ('fizksən) adj. 1. of or resembling flax. 2. of a soft yellow colour. flaxen hair.

ed of the flax Also called: which yields linseed oil. Also cal Haxseed

flay (flei) vb. (fr.) 1. to strip off the skin or outer covering of, esp. by whipping. 2. to attack with savage criticism. [OE flan] — 'flayer n. flee (fli:) n. i. a small wingless parasitic bloodsucking jumping insect living on the skin of mammals and birds. 2. flea in one's ear. Inf. a

Heabane ('fli,bein) n. any of several plants, includiar flower heads with orange centres and one having yellow daisy-like flower heads. that are reputed to ward (leah sharp rebuke.

fleabite ('fli:,bait) n. 1. the bite of a flea. 2. a

ea-bitten adj. I. bitten by or infested with leas. 2. Inf. shabby or decrepit. slight or triffing annoyance or discomfort.

ea market n. an open-air market selling theap and often second-hand goods.
eapit ('flit.pit) n. Inf. a shabby cinema or

Inearre Jinearre Worth Jin J. any of various plants Device and tosettes of with yellow daisy-like flowers and rosettes of with yellow daisy-like flowers and rosettes of devowy leaves. La Eurasian plantain whose seeds were formerly used as a flea repellent.

Jeche (fleif, flei) n. Also called: spirelet, a blender spire, esp. over the intersection of the nave and transep ridges of a church roof. [CIB. F. spire (ili.: arrow), prob. of Gmc origin]

Jeck (fint) n. I as small marking or streak. La speck: a fleck of dust. — vb. 3. (fr.) Also: flecker. speck: a fleck of dust. ~ Vo. 3. (II.) Also: flecker.
To speckle. [C16: prob. < ON flekkr stain, spot]
The didd vb. the past tense or past participle of

Thedge (ficts) vb. 1. (tr.) to feed and care for (a found bird) until it is able to fly. 2. (tr.) Also called. Iterch. to fit (something, esp. an arrow) with a feather or feathers. 3. (tr.) to cover or adorn with or as if with feathers. {OE. flycge, as fit until feathers. {OE. flycging bird that has grown feathers. 2. a young

The (file) vb. fleeing, fled. I. to run away from (a flace, danger, etc.). 2. (intr.) to run or move the flace, danger, etc.). 2. (intr.) to run or move flace, danger, etc.). 1. (intr.) to run or move flee body of a steep or similar animal. 2. the wool removed from a single sheep. 3. something resembling a fleece. 4. sheepskin or a fabric with soft pile, used as a lining for coats, etc. — vb. (fr.) 5. to defraud or charge exorbitantly. 6. another fleerie ("flist) n. N.Z. a person who collects fleeces after shearing and prepares them for Also called: fleece-oh.

5 Neecy ('flist) adj. fleecler, fleeclest. of

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[American and British Usage]

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fleabane. The herb or seeds of Erigeron Canadense (Compositae); a diurctic and tonic.
Reischl hemometer. An optical instrument to

determine hemoglobin in the blood by comparison Fleming, Sir Arthur. 1881-1960. British physicist, with blood-colored glass wedges.

pioneer in the development of the thermionic valve, radio, and radar:

Fleming tube. A glass apparatus for the absorption of carbon dioxide in the determination of carbon in steel.

Flemming's solution. A fixative and preservative for small organisms: 25 ml 1% chromic acid, 10 ml

Fletcher furnace. A laboratory gas or gasoline furnace for metals or ceramics. F. burner. A gas 1% osmic acid, 5 ml glacial acetic acid, 60 ml water. ring ourner.

flex. Flexible insulated copper wire, for electrical connections.

flexibility. (1) Ability to bend without breaking. (2) Adaptability.

flexography. Relief-type printing with quick-drying inks containing volatile solvents. Cf. aniline printing.

lexure. Any curved or bent portion or section.

lint. SiO<sub>1</sub>. Flintstone. An opaque quartz in chalkstone, resembling chalcedony. Used in the ceramic, glass, and road-making industries. f. brick. A firebrick made of powdered f. f. glass. fusible glass; used in optical and chemical apparatus Potash-lead glass. A highly refractive and easily f. stone. Flint.

oat. A buoyant, sealed glass tube used in burets for easier reading. I. stone. A light, porous quartz that floats on water.

occulation. Coagulation (of a finely divided oats. A finely ground phosphate rock; a fertilizer. Describing a growth of bacteria in short, curved chains, resembling wool threads. precipitate). occose.

occulent. (1) Woolly or cloudy, flakelike, and noncrystalline. (2) Describing a growth of bacteria adherent masses of bacteria of various shapes characterized by pseudozooglea, e.g., small, floating in the culture medium.

plate-shaped crystals by a solution of iodine in orence test. The formation of brown needles or potassium iodide in presence of semen.

no. 61, claimed to be discovered (1924) by Rolla rentium. Ft (originally Fr). The element, at. and Fernandez; now named promethium, Pm.

ires. (1) The flowers or blossoms of a plant. (2) A See flower. f. martiales. Ferriammonium chloride. chemical obtained by sublimation.

oridin. Trademark for a variety of fuller's earth from Florida.

ss. (1) A fluffy silky thread, e.g., Caloiropis f., q.v. (2) The floating scum of oxides produced in the puddling of iron; a catalyst, e.g., for the polymerization of unsaturated styrenes.

tation. The concentration of ores by grinding with a frothing agent, floating them on water, and agitating the mixture by compressed air. The wet gangue settles, and the concentrated ore is skimmed off. Cf. density fluids, Owen process. I. activator. A reagent producing a metallic coat; as, sodium sulfide or copper sulfate. I. collector. An agent

that increases the carrying capacity of air bubbles;

e.g., xanthates. f. depressor. An agent preventing as, cyanides. I. frother. A reagent producing a the gangue from being carried by the air bubble; foam of stable air bubbles; as, f. oils. f. oils. Petroleum and wood oils (pine oil, creosote) used to wet the metallic particles. f. regulator. A reagent that controls pH value; as, lime.

flour. (1) Wheat f., farina tritici. The white powdered cereal or seed used for food. baker's-Second-grade wheat f. bleaching- See Agene, betachlora, and Golo processes. buckwheat- Powder made from buckwheat. enriched- Plain white f., to which vitamin concentrates and calcium salts, or a proportion of the wheat germ, have been added. graham- Unbolted wheat meal. National-A war-time enriched f., q.v. patent- High-grade, white, wheat meal, which has been bolted and all starchy powder made by bolting wheat. bran removed. rye- Powdered rye.

flouve oil. A mixture containing principally esters Anthoxanthum odoratum. L., d.1.1291; used in and coumarin from the sweet-scented vernal, perfumes.

cold- See cold. molecular- The relative number  $Q=p_s-p_J(W\sqrt{\rho})$ , where Q is the quantity of gas in milliliters per second which flows through flow. The motion of a fluid. Cf. flux, nernst unit. of gas molecules which pass through a fine orifice: an opening at a difference of pressure  $(p_1 - p_1)$ ,  $\rho$ is the resistance overcome. I. sheet. The is the density of the gas at I baryo pressure, and diagrammatic representation of an industrial process, showing the sequence and interdependence of the successive stages.

lowers. (1) A chemical obtained by sublimation; usually a metallic oxide; as f. of sulfur. (2) The blossoming portion of a plant, consisting normally of petals), and stamens and pistils. Many flowers of a calyx (composed of sepals), corolla (composed contain coloring materials, essential oils, odoriferous substances and drugs.

Flox. Trade name for a viscose cellulose synthetic

floz. Fl. oz. Abbreviation for fluid ounce.  $C_{20}H_{33}O = 288.3.$ finavil.

A resin from guttapercha, m.42, soluble in alcohol.

fludrocortisone acetate.  $C_{23}H_{31}O_6F=422.51$ . White crystals, m.225, soluble in water; an adrenocortical fluctuate. To vary or move within certain limits. fuctuation. Successive rises and falls.

steroid (B.P.)

fluellite. AIF3:H2O = 102.67. Hydrous aluminum fluoride. Orthorhombic crystals, d.2.17, hardness lue. A channel for gases or liquids.

elastic- A gas, e.g., a condition of matter in which inelastic- A liquid, e.g., a condition of matter in by gravitation. Newtonian- A f which obeys Newton's law; an increase in pressure or rate of shear increases the velocity gradient (and therefore fluid. A form of matter that cannot permanently the molecules flow apparently without resistance. which the molecules move freely but are restricted the rate at which a f. passes through a tube) in the resist any shearing force, which causes flow Rame proportion. non-Newtonian- Heterogeneous

FLUID ACETEXTRACT

cal resistance. viscous- A syrup or soft mass of matter in which the molecules offer no mechani-

fluid acetextract. A solution made by extracting a drug in dilute acetic acid. which flows slowly.

particles or smull glass spheres, 0.1-1.0 mm in diameter. This is fluidized by passing hot air fluid bed drying. A method of drying (e.g., textiles) in which the drying medium is a bed of sand upward through it.

dr = 60 minims = 3.69661 cc (U.S.) or 3.55 mlluid dram. A pharmaceutical measurement:

fluid extract. An alcoholic solution of a drug representing the drug weight by volume, e.g., I gin of the drug cerresponds with 1 ml of fluid (U.K.)

fluidity. The property of flowing easily, measured in a finely divided form in a stream of gas. This in  $\rho = \text{rhe}$ , the reciprocal of poise, q.v. Cf. viscosity. Used in catalytic processes, the gasification of fluidization, fluidizing. The suspension and maintenance in a state of turbulent motion of solid material increases the surface activity of the particles. brown coal, and the cracking of petroleum. extract. Cf. tincture. fuid friction. Viscosity.

1 ft oz = 29.57 ml = 8 ft dr =  $\frac{1}{188}$  gal (U.S.); I floz = 28.41 ml = 8 fl dr =  $\frac{1}{160}$  imperial gal fluid ounce. A pharmaceutical measure of volume. (U.K.).

fluid wax. Liquid waxes obtained from the oils of marine animals. They consist of esters of monoatomic alcohols, with traces of glycerides.

fluo- (1) Prefix indicating the presence of fluorine. Phenyl fluoride (2) Prefix indicating the property of fluorescence. fluobenzene. C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>F = 96.1. Phenyl fluorid Colorless liquid, 4.1.023, b.86, soluble in alcohol.

Colorless  $C_{1}H_{5}O_{1}F = 140.1.$ rhombs, m.182, soluble in hot water. fluobenzoic acid.

fluoborate. A salt of fluoboric acid containing the radical BF. ...

HBF4 = 87.8. The hypothetical parent acid of the fluoborates. fluocarbon. Fluorocarbon. fluoboric acid.

(Co·La·Nd·Pr)2OF4. A mineral containing the fluorides of the ceria earths. fluocerite.

fluochromate. A salt of fluochromic acid containing

the radical CrOF-

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fluocinolone acetonide.  $C_{24}H_{30}\ell_{3}_{p}F_{2}=462.50$ . White crystals, m.275, insoluble in water; an antidermatitic (B.P.).

fluoflavine.  $C_{14}H_{10}N_4 = 234.1$ . A fluorescent substance, m.360, soluble in alcohol.

fluogermanate. MaGeFe. A salt of fluogermanic fluoform. See fluoroform.

by passing Hydrofluo-Huogermanic acid.  $H_4GeF_6 = 188.6$ . An acid obtained germanium tetrafluoride into water. fluohydric acid. Hydrofluoric acid. germanic acid.

fluomethane. Fluoromethane.

Trade name for polytetrafluoroethylene (U.K. usage).

Hydrofluo-A white powder obtained by passing lead tetrufluoride into water. fluoplumbic acid. H2PbF6 = 323.2. plumbic acid. luoracetamide

PLUORESCENCE o-Phenolphthalein anhydride. Colorless needles,

m.182, soluble in acids; an intermediate in the manufacture of dyes.

fluoranthene. (1) The ring structure fluorandiol. Fluorescein.

(2)  $C_{16}H_{10}=206.16$ . Idryl. A hydrocarbon in coal tar. Colorless needles m.110, soluble in hot

ಶ  $C_{18}H_7O_2 = 219.1$ . Colorless fluorapatite. The mineral CaF 3.3Ca3(PO4)2. crystals, m. 188, soluble in alcohol. fluoranthraquinone.

fluoration. The introduction of fluorine into an organic molecule.

apatite.

fluorbenzene. See fluobenzene. fluorbenzoio acid. See fluobenzoic acid. fluoremetry. Fluorimetry.

**luorene.**  $(C_6H_4)_3$ · $CH_8 = 166.15$ .  $\alpha$ ·Dipheneylene. methane. Fluorescent, colorless scales m.113,

f. alcohol. CeH4.CHOH.CeH4. = 182.15. Diinsoluble in water. Occurs in coal tar; used in the manufacture of dyes. Its radicals are fluoryl and fluorylidene. amino-Fluorylamine. benzo-Chrysoftuorene. chryso- See chrysoftuorene. di- See difluorene. dibenzo- q.v. dinaphtho- Dibenzofluorene. naphtho- q.v. oxo- Fluorenone\*. msphenyl- Diphenylenedimethylethane. picene- q.v

phenylenecarbinol, fluorenol\*. Colorless crystals. m.153, soluble in alcohol. f. carboxylic acid C14H10OB = 210.15. Diphenyleneacetic acid.  $C_{14}H_{10}O_{1}=210.08.$ fluorenic acid.

crystals, soluble in water. fluoreno alcohol.

fluorenone\*. (C,H4), CO = 180.15. Diphenylene ketone, oxofluorene. An oxidation product of fluorene. Yellow prisms, m.84, soluble in alcohol. fluores. An early name for fluorite.

and other dyes and as an indicator for pH3.6 (yellow) to pH5.6 (fluorescent). dihydroxy-Gallein.. dimethyl- Cresorein. sodium- C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>10</sub>O<sub>3</sub>. Na<sub>2</sub> = 376.28. Uranin, soluble f. Hygroscopic, orange powder, soluble in water; a diagnostic aid fluorescein. O:(C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>3</sub>·OH):C:(O·C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>)·CO = 332.20. Uranin A. 3,6-dihydroxyfluoran, resorcinolphthal-ein, fluorandiol, dioxyfluoran. Orange-red powder, soluble in alkalies with orange color and green fluorescence. Used in the manufacture of

paper. Zellner's paper. Paper impregnated with a solution of f. in alcohol; an indicator potassium- Potassium f. sodium- Uranin. Erythrosin.

tetrabromo.

Eosin. tetrabromodichloro- Phloxin. tetraiodo-

in ophthalmology (U.S.P., B.P.).

due to the return of electrons, displaced by the everiting adjaction for a most placed and of the contribution of the contribu or gases when illuminated to radiate unpolarized light of a different (usually greater) wavelength: luorescence. The property of certain solids, liquids,

Alach. D

from the first groove to the second groove

8. An jumbrella grip according to Claim 7, wherein said second groove, juxtapositioned to the first groove for continuously engaging the string following a string portion as engaged in the first groove, is communicated with a second string hole which is formed in the second groove diametrically opposite to the first string hole located in the first groove for inserting a second end portion of the string through the second string hole to be retained within the grip; said two string holes defining a line linked therebetween to be intersected with a longitudinal axis defined at the

center of the grip.

9. An umbrella grip according to Claim 1, wherein said grip is coaxially formed with a central shaft of the umbrella includes a groove circumferentially recessed in an outer surface of an extension wall protruding from an end plate of the grip; and two

string holes approximating with each other and juxtapositionally

formed in the groove through the extension wall for inserting two

end portions of the elastic string through the two string holes to

be retained against an inside surface of the extension wall

string is made of stretchable elastic materials having two opposite end portions of said string secured to the grip through

the two string holes which are formed in the grip and

communicated with the groove; and having a loop portion

protruding outwardly from the grip for carrying, with the loop portion having a perimeter smaller than a perimeter of the groove so that the loop portion of the string will be resiliently tightly fastened on the groove of the grip without being easily loosened.

11. An umbrella grip according to Claim 9, wherein said extension (canceled)

wall is formed as a shape selected from the group consisting of cylindrical shape, spherical shape, rectangular shape and polygonal shape.

Twhenely when the use of the string 13 not desired,

Remarks.

1. This amendment has been made to cancel Claims Int which are supported cancel Claims Into which are supported of the fig. In I as onto mally R. lad.

2. Claims 10 has been canceled is this amendment. However, the subject matters amendment. However, the subject matters in original claims 10 are now incorporated into the amended Claims 9 by substantially combing originally filed Claims 9 and 10.

3. Claim 11 is too obvious and therefore

canceled in this amendment.